



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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## STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,  
**HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,**  
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
**CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.**  
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1861.

See outside for interesting reading matter.

### The War News.

The telegraphic dispatches of yesterday morning reported a heavy battle progressing between the Federal forces under Gen. McDowell and the Confederate forces under Gen. Beauregard, in the neighborhood of Manassas Junction. The accounts were very contradictory and indecisive; though the coloring was of course favorable to the Federals, the telegraphic dispatches being all shaped under the orders of Lincoln's perfidious government. As we write, (Monday afternoon,) a telegraphic report reaches this city that after a long struggle and heavy losses on both sides, the Federal forces retired from the field, leaving it in possession of the Confederates.

### Postscript.

After the foregoing was put in type, dispatches arrived announcing that Gen. McDowell was slowly pressing his attack on Gen. Beauregard's position, when Gen. Johnson's column, and other reinforcements reached the scene, and suddenly turned the doubtful conflict into a decisive victory in behalf of the Confederate army. The Federal army fled in great precipitation towards Washington and could not be rallied to make a stand either at Centerville or Fairfax, but were chased through both positions. The flight must have been a rout, for they dropped their arms on the way, which became prize to the pursuers. There batteries of artillery, the best in the United States army, Sherman's, Carlisle's, and Long Island, were captured. Immense slaughter, of course, was the necessary and lamentable incident of the victory. It is reported that relief was sent out from Washington to aid the retreat of the flying hosts, but even that could not rally them. Three of the finest New York regiments are reported to have been cut to pieces.

We are inclined to the opinion that this great achievement will be the crowning victory of the contest. The Federal forces remaining at Washington cannot retrieve a disaster so terrible. And it seems to us the most probable thing in the world, that if Patterson's pursuing column was in reasonable distance of Johnson's, Beauregard's forces, will cut it to pieces or chase it back across the Potomac; for in the existing posture of things, Patterson can neither be reinforced, nor make a stand. McClellan's forces, even if unopposed, could not join Patterson in less than a week's march; and we opine that he will be compelled to retire to Ohio, or at least to a point in Western Virginia, near Parkersburg. The fall of Washington City is now not at all improbable.

### Logic.

The Yeoman of the 16th made the following statement:  
"Accordingly, Lincoln's message plainly avowed the policy of elevating the negro race to the rank of equality with the white race, as indispensable to the very existence of the government, or, in other words, that the government would be destroyed unless slavery should be abolished and the blacks placed on a footing of equality with the whites. We have demonstrated this in the Yeoman by the clearest evidence."

We denied this statement, and asked for the proof. In the Yeoman of the 20th the editor undertakes to substantiate his previous statement by saying that Lincoln, in his Freeport speech, said so and so.

The logic of the Yeoman in most execrable as well as inexorable.—Commonwealth, 22d.

Here is misrepresentation expressed in indecorous language. We did not undertake to substantiate a previous statement by saying that Lincoln, in his Freeport speech, said so and so; but we did prove that Lincoln, in his message, substantiated his previous Freeport speech. And this quotation from the message answered in full the demand of the Commonwealth for evidences of administrative policy in favor of abolishing slavery. The quotation from the message not only indicated the abolition of slavery, but the elevation of the negro race to social and political equality with the white race. No other interpretation can possibly be put upon it, unless it can be shown that the white race, and not the black race, are encumbered with "artificial weights," &c., &c. If the declarations of a President's message are not proofs of his administrative policy, we know not what is. The message declares that the lifting artificial weights from all shoulders is the leading object of the Federal Government. This is the latest utterance of the Usurper. It is an avowal of the policy of his administration. Every body knows that no artificial weights rest on any shoulders in this country, except those of African slaves. Having shown, by proof from Lincoln's message, the design of abolishing slavery to be the policy of his administration, and that the Commonwealth palpably misrepresents our statement of the case, we shall dismiss that covert organ of abolitionism from further notice, until it corrects its misrepresentations, and does it, too, in language appropriate to decent journalism.

James B. Beck, Esq., is the States Rights candidate for Senator from Fayette and Scott, in place of Major Woolley, declined. Mr. Beck is a very able debater, and in discussion with his opponent, James F. Robinson, Esq., brought the acknowledgment that he regarded the Federal relations of the States, not as a Union of States, but a consolidated government, ignoring States Rights pretensions. There is a strong prospect of Beck's success, greatly improved by Mr. Robinson's support of doctrines which contemplate a federal consolidated despotism over the States.

### Resignation of High Military Officials.

We regret to state that Gen. S. B. Buckner, Inspector General of Kentucky, resigned his office on Saturday last, to take effect on the 23d inst.

Col. Thomas H. Hunt, of the Second Regiment, State Guards, were very sorry to learn, has also resigned.

We hear, also, of other resignations of officers of the State Guard, among which are Capt. Lindsey and Lieutenants Burnley and Brown, of the Governor's Guards, of this city.

One of the objects of the law passed at the last extra session of the Legislature, organizing the Home Guards, was, in our opinion, the disorganization of the State Guard; and whether such was the object of the Legislature or not, the action of the Military Board created by that act in violation of the Constitution, has had the effect, whether so designed or not, to disgust so many of the officers and men of the State Guard as to compel them, in self-respect, to retire from the service for which they had become so well fitted by efficient training. The factions party press of the State incessantly assailed the State Guard, and by the most unscrupulous insinuations, engendered suspicion and distrust to such an extent, that proud officers and men, insulted by such wanton and wicked injustice, withdrew from a service in which, had they been honorably treated, they would have proved themselves the protectors of all their fellow-citizens. The Home Guards, considered as a military organization for the defense of the State, in the view of all men of common sense, military or civil, is a wretched abortion. Whatever good they may be enabled to effect, under any circumstances, will be due alone to the meritorious action of their individual members; but it is a truth which we presume will never be questioned, that the material of the Home Guards, however respectable otherwise, is composed in chief of men influenced far more by the spirit of political partisanship, than by the high military spirit evinced by the State Guards; and this will be signally manifest, when the State shall require defenders.

The loss of such officers as Buckner and Hunt from the service of the State, is a public calamity.

Extract from a letter dated Bryantsville, Garrard county, July \_\_\_\_\_, 1861.

"There has been a Gen. Nelson through this county making appointments and organizing the Lincoln Home Guards for the avowed purpose of aiding the traitors in East Tennessee. I understand he has made \_\_\_\_\_ his headquarters, and appointed his son-in-law, \_\_\_\_\_ Colonel, and \_\_\_\_\_, Quarter-Master General."

Abund as the above may seem to those who know that the Home Guards have no other than company organization, there is no doubt substantial truth in the statement. We have received other information, which satisfies us that secret political clubs have been organized in Kentucky, and that the Home Guards, wherever they can be subordinated to the control of the chief conspirators, are an important element of the organization, which has assumed a military form. Bruce, Inspector General of Home Guards, is no doubt an officer of this secret politico-military organization. The person called Gen. Nelson in the above letter, is believed to be no other than William Nelson, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, notorious for his connection with the atrocious act of distributing muskets unlawfully taken from the national arsenals to select partisans of Lincoln in Kentucky. He is doubtless making arrangements now, on the road to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gaps, for the passage of arms through Kentucky to the Lincoln men of East Tennessee. Let his movements and doings be closely watched and reported to the public. If he is engaged in any justifiable enterprise, it will be well to give him the applause he merits; if otherwise, it may be useful to the public to expose it.

The Journal had a sinister purpose in publishing a long rignarole purporting to be a ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which it is the latest fashion of that paper to stigmatize as secessionists. We know nothing of the order; nothing of its organization or objects. But if we are not mistaken, the Journal has for years past denounced the order, at one time as filibusters seeking the conquest of Mexico, at another of Central America, at another of Cuba; and at each time with as positive terms of expression as it uses now in imputing disunion designs. We have no more belief in any one of these imputations than in any other. But we do believe the last was thrown out merely to divert scrutiny from secret politico-military organizations in Kentucky, in aid of Lincoln's war to subjugate the South and abolish slavery. Will the Journal tell us from what source Bruce received the appointment of Inspector General of the Home Guards of Kentucky, announced in its columns? Will it give us the ritual of the secret organization which conferred that and other military appointments on notorious political partisans?

The Frankfort Yeoman asks us "whether Federal troops have been advertised for and recruited in Louisville to serve under Gen. Rousseau, even since" our denial that he "was recruiting or intended to recruit such forces" here. No; they have not been. Our information and belief on the point are now precisely what they were when we made the denial to which the Yeoman alludes. If, at any time, Federal troops have been recruited in Louisville to serve under Gen. Rousseau, we are totally unconcerned of it. If the Yeoman is conscious of the fact, let the Yeoman set forth its knowledge.—Lon. Jour., 20th.

The above is a most discreditable dodge. Does not the Journal know that a "recruiting office" for Gen. Rousseau's brigade is advertised at the corner of Eighth and Main, in Louisville? How can the Journal deny the fact in the face of Rousseau's advertisement? The office at the corner of Eighth and Main is not a recruiting office, but merely a registry office, whence the soldiers to be enlisted are sent across the river and mustered into Lincoln's service! That's the Journal's honorable dodge! If this isn't down-right lying, it is most detestable perversion. And this perversion is to be received as a sufficient apology to the people for the violated neutrality of Kentucky. The Journal's notion of neutrality is to aid Lincoln in fighting the South.

We are averse to giving apologies for lack of editorial matter. The space usually allotted for such matter, was reserved to the latest moment, to make room for Senator Breckinridge's great speech against the usurpations of Lincoln. But as we did not receive a revised copy of the speech in time for this issue, we give up the reserved space to selections from other organs of public sentiment; and we think the reader will find them more instructive than any thing we might have substituted from our own pen. We hope to get a revised edition of Senator Breckinridge's speech in time for our next. Meantime, we commend the following remarks upon it from the New York News to the sober consideration of every reader.

### The Speech of Senator Breckinridge, and the Opposition in Congress.

The developments of each successive day render it more and more evident that, were the question of the present war to go before the people to-morrow, the triumphant majority in Congress, which is disposing in so many principled a manner of the lives and money of their constituents, would be permitted to stay at home, and conservative representatives be elected in their places. Of the ninety-two gentlemen who voted against the resolution of Mr. Wood, a careful analysis would prove that not over thirty will be re-elected; but that, as active participants in the misdeeds of what future generations will designate as the "Bloody Congress," they will, henceforth, be shorn of the confidence that has been reposed in their political integrity and judgment. On the other hand, it is impossible to review without sentiments of just pride the manly and dignified course that has been taken by the Breckinridges, Vallandighams, and their associates in the House, and statesmen like Breckinridge, Polk, and others, in the Senate. The speech of the Ex-Vice President of the United States, delivered day before yesterday, is worthy of his high name and exalted genius, and may be pronounced a safe test for all to read, who desire a thorough exposition of the motives that have led to the fratricidal conflict which is desolating the land.

We had supposed that the most odious of the atrocities of the Lincoln Administration had at least been laid before the public. Some of the revelations contained in Mr. Breckinridge's calm and eloquent remonstrance against a blind independence of the famous policy of the Government, show that there have been hidden abysses of treachery and wickedness of which no one had even dreamed. "I am told, sir," he said, "and if I had the power I would offer a resolution to inquire into it, in the name of the public liberties,—I am told that, at this moment, in the jail of this city, there are individuals who have been taken by military authorities from Maryland and other States, and now lie here and cannot get out, and in some instances they have actually been forgotten. I was told of one instance where a man had been actually put in jail here and forgotten. His friends made application at one of the Departments, and they looked into the case and found there was nothing against him, and he was discharged. In the rush of events, the very existence of this man, and the cause of his imprisonment, were forgotten." We appeal to the free citizens of America whether a state of things more revolting to the sense and indignation of the people, and more iniquitous and more tyrannical, than the French revolution, with the Reign of Terror and its infamous guillotining, pales before the hideous recitals of Bastille cruelties, and the letters de cachet of Bourbon tyrants, and here we have these very letters de cachet renewed in a free Democratic Republic. The uprising which has swept within a few years half a dozen petty despots from their thrones in Italy, was mainly caused by popular hatred of rulers whose worst offenses were cheating and false imprisonments; yet the miscreants who have violated their oaths of office at Washington, have thrust, with impunity, free born Americans into dungeons, who are found upon inquiry to be charged with no offense whatever. Humanity shudders at the bare recital of such tyrannous usurpations.

"I am aware," said Mr. Breckinridge, "that, in the present temper of Congress, one might as well oppose his uplifted hand to the waves of Niagara as to risk an appeal against these contemplated proceedings. The few of us left can only look with sadness on the melancholy drama being enacted before us. We can only hope that this dash of frenzy may not assume the form of chronic madness, but that Divine Providence may preserve for us and for posterity, out of the wreck of a broken Union, the priceless principles of constitutional liberty and self-government." Despotism, with military anarchy rapidly degenerating into anarchy, never stalks forth in such formidable shape, over a wide-trodden land. The infernal strife, into which an unprincipled Abolition Government has precipitated the country, has only just commenced. The end is far off yet; but we begin to see, out of the continually increasing darkness, still blacker and more terrible shadows emerging, which only need time to develop into palpable, ghastly shape. One of the ablest and, personally, most humane of the leaders of that party to which Mr. Lincoln owes his election to power, has recently called for a Presidential "pardon" liberating all the slaves in the Southern States. "Let the President," he exclaims, "proclaim such liberation, and the war would end in thirty days. There would be no squeamishness, then, about letting ten or fifteen black regiments move southward from Canada and the Northern States; and with that most attractive and efficient help, many of our white regiments might be left to stand idle and see the salvation of the Lord." This is the side of the "irrepressible conflict" which the majority in the present Congress have been aiding. Thank God that by its side there has been a heroic minority, grounded in that "sober second thought" of the people which must eventually prevail, although perhaps too late to restore order out of the growing chaos.

We are indebted to Senator Powell for revised pamphlet copy of his sound and noble joint resolution to approve and confirm Lincoln's unconstitutional acts. It is a searching, forth, boldly exposing the indefensible usurpations of Lincoln, which we shall endeavor to transfer to the columns of the Yeoman, for the benefit of those who adhere to the principles of the Constitution, without which there can be no Union of the States and no peace to the country.

Thos. H. Powell, Esq., is the States Rights candidate for the House of Representatives in Henderson county.

Hon. John M. Elliott in Floyd and ohson.

Hon. James B. Clay, in Fayette.

C. T. Noel, Esq., in Davies.

Hon. David Meriwether, Speaker of the last House of Representatives, is a candidate or re-election in Jefferson, opposed by Mr. Farney, and we see by his published appointments that the powerful old wheel-horse is making a vigorous canvass.

S. B. Vance, Esq., is the States Rights candidate for the Senate in the Henderson and Davies district.

### No Hope of a Peaceable Settlement.

In the House of Representatives, on the 15th, Mr. Wood, of New York, submitted the following:

#### PROPOSITION FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Wood—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures for the purpose of calling an election to select two delegates from each congressional district, to meet in general convention at Louisville, in Kentucky, on the first Monday in September next; the purpose of the said convention to be to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country.

I move the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Washburne—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Barnett—On that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 92, nays 51; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Appleton, Arnold, Ashley, Babitt, Baker, Baxter, Bennett, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, Boulton, Chamberlain, Conkling, Cady, Corrick, A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Curtis, Cutler, Davis, Daves, Delano, Dixon, Duell, Dunn, Edger, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Franchot, Gough, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hancock, Harrison, Hickman, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Justin S. Morrill, Nixon, Olin, Patton, Pike, Porter, Potter, John B. Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Benjamin F. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Charles W. Walton, E. P. Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, Albert S. White, and Windom—92.

#### NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Joseph Bailey, George H. Brown, Barrett, Culbert, Cobb, Cooper, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Dickinson, Doolittle, English, Fisher, Fouke, Fowler, Haight, Harding, Holman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Lazarus, Logan, McCreland, Malbury, Morris, Noble, Odell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, George H. Pendleton, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, James S. Rollins, Smith, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Vallandigham, Vilbard, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, Wood, and Woodruff—51.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

#### SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. McLernand. I offer the following resolution; and if there is any objection, I move to suspend the rules:

Whereas a portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the national Government, and are now striving by aggressive and iniquitous war, to overthrow it, and break up the Union of these States; Therefore,

Resolved, That this House hereby pledges itself to vote for any amount of money and any number of men which may be necessary to insure a speedy and effectual suppression of such rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the Federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Barnett. If my friend will give us the yeas and nays upon the resolution, I will not object to it.

Mr. McLernand. Certainly; we want to get you upon the record, and I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McLernand. I demand the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put.

The question was then put, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 121, nays 5; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashley, Babitt, Goldsmith F. Bailey, Joseph Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Bennett, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, George H. Brown, Boulton, Culbert, Chamberlain, Clarke, Cobb, Coffey, Fredrick, A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Corning, Covode, Cox, Cravens, Curtis, Cutler, Davis, Daves, Delano, Dixon, Duell, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, English, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Fowler, Gough, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hancock, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Law, Lazarus, Lehnman, Logan, Loomis, Lovejoy, McLernand, McKean, McKnight, Mitchell, Moorhead, Justin S. Morrill, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Nugent, Odell, Olin, Patton, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy, Potter, John B. Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Smith, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stevens, Stratton, Benjamin F. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upton, Van Wyck, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Verree, Vilbard, Wall, Wallace, Charles W. Walton, E. P. Walton, Ward, Washburne, Wheeler, Albert S. White, Windom, Worcester, and Wright—121.

#### NAYS—Messrs. Barnett, Crittenden, Norton, Reid, and Wood—5.

So the resolution was agreed to.

#### CENSURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Vallandigham—I offer the following resolutions, and move that they be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress alone the power to "raise and support armies," and to provide and maintain a navy; and therefore the President, in the proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the orders and action, by his authority, of the war and navy departments, increasing the army and navy, and calling for and accepting the services of volunteers for three years without warrant of law, usurped powers belonging solely to Congress, and so violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That the right to declare a blockade against an independent power, is a prerogative of a state of war; and that as Congress, and Congress alone, have the power to declare or recognize the existence of war, the President has no right to order a blockade until after Congress shall have declared or recognized war with the power whose ports are to be blockaded; and further; that Congress alone can abolish or shut up the ports of entry of any State within the Union; and that, therefore, the President, in blockading and shutting up the ports of entry of certain States of the Union, without the authority of Congress, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress alone have the constitutional power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; and that until the writ has been suspended by act of Congress, it is the duty of the President, and all other officers, civil and military, to obey it; and that, therefore, the President, in suspending said writ without authority of Congress, and attempting to authorize certain military officers to suspend it or to disobey it, or in sustaining them in disobedience to it, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That by the Constitution "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" and that in ordinary the drawing from the treasury of money unappropriated or appropriated for one purpose, and applying the

same to purposes for which no appropriations had been made by law, the President violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That the search of certain telegraphic offices in the month of May last by officers and agents of the Executive, without search warrant upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched, and the things to be seized, and the seizure of papers and dispatches in said offices, was a violation of the constitutional "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;" and that the President, in ordering said search and seizures, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That neither Congress, nor the President, nor the judiciary, have any constitutional power to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press; and that the suspension of newspaper presses by military authority and force, and the arrest of citizens by military or civil authority, for the expression by speech, or through the press, of opinions upon political subjects, or subjects of any kind, is a violation of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the arrest without civil process of persons not subject to the rules and articles of war, nor in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, by soldiers in the service of the United States, is a breach of the Constitution, and a violation of the constitutional liberty of the person.

Mr. Lovejoy—I move that those resolutions be laid upon the table.

Mr. Vallandigham—I only desire that the resolutions may be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. I demand the yeas and nays on the motion to lay upon the table.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The resolutions were then laid upon the table.

#### Senatorial Elections—Class to be Elected in 1861.

To the Editor of the Yeoman:

According to my examinations, comparisons, and estimates, the following is a correct list of the districts, and of the counties composing them, entitled to vote for Senators at the ensuing August election; showing also the counties to be doubly represented, and the counties disfranchised for two years by the apportionment law of 1850:

- 7th District—Davies, Henderson, and McLean counties.
- 8th District—Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenburg counties.
- 9th District—Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson counties.
- 10th District—Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt counties.
- 11th District—Barren, Hart, and Metcalfe counties.
- 12th District—Nelson, Laramie, and Spencer counties.
- 13th District—Mercer, Jessamine, and Boyle counties.
- 14th District—Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton counties.
- 15th District—Washington, Marion, and Taylor counties.
- 16th District—Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin counties.
- 17th District—Shelby, Henry, and Oldham counties.
- 18th District—Owen, Carroll, and Trimble counties.
- 19th District—Kenton county.
- 20th District—Campbell and Pendleton counties.
- 21st District—Scott and Fayette counties.
- 22d District—Mason and Lewis counties.
- 23d District—Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence counties.
- 24th District—Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay counties.
- 25th District—Elliott, Owsley, Jackson, and Montgomery counties.

There are not so many counties disfranchised, nor so many doubly represented, as I had supposed. All of the districts are entitled, by a full vote, (not having voted for four years,) to elect this year, except districts Nos. 9, 11, 17, 21, 22, and 30, which six last named obtain the right by having the largest fractional number. Owen, district 22; Shelby, district 21, and Fleming, district 30, carry the election by fractions of 21/100, 21/100, and 1/100, not much above the disfranchised counties. Nicholas 1/100, Marion 1/100, Clark 1/100, Monroe 1/100, Grant 1/100, and Lincoln 1/100.

MEMORANDUM.—This calculation is based upon the enumeration of qualified voters of 1857; and the numbers of the districts are those of the apportionment of 1850.

#### The Institutions to Strife in Kentucky.

A sagacious observer and strong thinker writing to us from his calm, rural retreat, says:

"I am looking every day for some collision in Kentucky, the result of the Louisville Journal's efforts to bring about such a catastrophe. The Home Guards, or rather the Lincoln musket men, are imbued with Prentice's hellish spirit, and will eagerly engage in any outrage to bring on trouble. Governor Magoffin has been acting with great discretion so far, and I hope he will continue to do so. The fact that many of the young men of the State have gone to Tennessee, exasperates the Lincolmites, and affords them a fine field for all sorts of iniquitous conjunctures of designs against the State, &c. For this reason I regret that they have gone, and it ought, in some way, to be discouraged."

#### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Memphis, July 10, 1861.

Mr. John Creighton, of Memphis, has shown me a double-barrel shotgun, to which he has affixed a bayonet, making it a most formidable weapon. I am satisfied that the double-barrel shotgun, with the minnie ball and sword bayonet attached, is as deadly a weapon, and would be as efficient on the battle field, as troops could be armed with. The country is full of these arms, and with them fifty thousand more troops could be thrown into the field for the public defense; and I advise all men having a double-barrel shotgun to have the bayonet attached. The bayonet is easily fixed and unfixed in a moment of time.

G. D. J. PILLOW.

Maj. Gen. commanding Army Tennessee.

#### IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

One of the officers of the Georgia volunteers writes from Winchester, Va., to the Atlanta papers, that "it is useless for volunteers to buy side arms." They are not allowed to carry them after they are mustered into service. The money each would spend for a pistol will do them great good if brought in money. Orders are given to dispossess arms in camp, and men are following the army to buy them. "It is money thrown away to buy pistols."

#### BEGINNING TO SPEAK OUT.

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial telegraphed that paper as follows: "The Republicans are beginning to show their heads more distinctly. Wonder if they are rethorn in Kentucky indorse the new position!"

The Senate indulged in an exciting debate on the war and slavery. Jim Lane, Powell, and others, participated in it. Some very radical speeches were made. Bright, of Indiana, wallowed in doughfaceism, as usual. Downing, of Illinois, made the best speech of the debate. The general sentiment of Northern speeches seemed to be, if slavery stood in the way of Union, it must fall.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Candidate for Senator.

Editors Yeoman:  
In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.  
May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

### State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.  
Feb 16 w&tw

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Beautifully Clear!

### Pure and White!

### WHAT?

Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.  
Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.  
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.  
See advertisement.

## News Depot.

We are gratified to learn that our neighbor, J. D. POLLARD, across the way, in the "Old Bank Building" has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia weekly papers, pictorial &c., together with all of the Louisville and Cincinnati daily morning papers and the Louisville evening papers, and will have them for sale at his counter on and after Monday, July 15th. Give him a call, and patronize one of your own citizens.  
July 13 t-w

## TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.  
J. E. Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.  
June 1 t-w

## A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.  
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.



